
1. Locate:

(a) **Bannack**; a ghost town in Beaverhead County, Montana, United States, located on Grasshopper Creek

(b) **Gold Creek**; a creek in southwestern Montana, United States, on Interstate 90 northwest of Garrison, between Butte and Missoula

(c) **Alder Gulch**; a place in the Ruby River valley, in the U.S. state of Montana, where gold was discovered

(d) **Last Chance Gulch**; A group of miners out of provisions and down on their luck took one last chance as they swung through this gulch

2. Identify:

(a). **John White**; a settler among those who sailed with Richard Grenville to present-day North Carolina in 1585

(b). **Benetsee**; a trapper named Francois Finlay who found the first recorded gold in what is now Montana

(c). **Bill Fairweather**; Fairweather was a peculiar person. He was born in New Brunswick and started west at an early age.

(d). **Henry Plummer**; Plummer was elected sheriff of the Bannack District (pg. 111)

(e). **Bill Farlin**; discovered silver ore.

(f). **Charles McClure**; a foreman at the Hope Mine at Philipsburg, just knew that an outcropping of rock on nearby Granite Mountain would contain silver. (pg. 118)

(g) **Sidney Edgerton**; a well-respected lawyer (pg. 112)

3. Define:

(a) **boom-and-bust cycle**; a new economic pattern (pg. 101)

(b) **placer mining**; separating loose gold and nuggets from dirt, sand, and gravel in a creek bed (pg. 104)

(c) **hydraulic mining**; using pressurized water to cut into a hillside to wash dirt and gravel down into a sluice box. (pg. 120)

(d) **quartz mining**; hard-rock mining (pg. 116)

(e) **vigilantes**; keeping a careful watch (pg. 112)

(f) assayer; the assayer determined the value or quality of gold (pg. 106)

4. What were the three major gold strikes in Montana in the mid-1860s?

The three major gold strikes in Montana were the Alder Strike, Last Chance Gulch, and Gold Creek.

5. What were the four overland routes into Montana? Why did people use them instead of taking the steamboat up the Missouri River?

The four major overland routes were cheaper than traveling by steamboat—but more difficult. The overland roads followed traditional pathways that native people had been using for thousands of years. The four major overland routes were the Mullan Road, Corinne Road, Bozeman Trail, and the Northern Overland Route. (Pg. 105 -106)

6. Describe a mining town. What kinds of people lived there, and what kinds of jobs did they have? I would imagine a wealthy family living in a small house both the mom and dad work, the dad probably works with gold. Some immigrants may pass by once in awhile.

7. Why were Vigilance Committees formed?

Vigilantes were key players in the turbulent early days of the mining camps. Right or wrong, vigilantes acted as a kind of police force in a region hundreds of miles from official law enforcement. (pg. 112)

8. Why did President Abraham Lincoln want to control the West and its gold?

President Abraham Lincoln did not want southerners to control the West and its gold, so he controlled it instead. (pg. 113)

9. Why did the main methods of mining change in the early 1870s?

The more advanced techniques of ground sluicing, hydraulic mining and dredging may be used, the gold population was increasing so everyone wanted gold so they needed a quicker way to get to it.

1. Compare the people who came to Montana for fur trapping and trading to those who came in search of gold. How did fur traders and Indians view land use compared to miners?

The fur trappers used the land for animals and trading, while the miners were using the land for gold and mining.

2. Placer mining and quartz mining are very different. Compare and contrast the two methods' advantages and disadvantages.

Quartz mining is more expensive than placer mining and if it wasn't for placer mining quartz mining would have never been a thing.

3. The Five Themes of Geography include human-environmental interaction. How did the new settlers modify, depend on, and adapt to the new land?

The settler modified to the land by using the resources, animal

4. Imagine trying to decide whether to join the gold rush. What factors would enter into your decision?

Pros		Cons
Money	-	finding nothing
Fall down a mine	-	Gold struck
Find silver	-	away from family

5. The miners and settlers who came to Montana were less likely to cooperate with Indians than the fur trappers were. What differences in their circumstances and expectations might explain this fact?

The expectation I would expect is that they would force the native americans out, because of the fur trapper before.

6. Vigilance Committees were formed to control crime in the early days of mining in Montana. Were these groups a good idea? Do you think communities today should form their own committees to control crime? Why or why not?

I think they were a good idea. They used people to take control of others around them which doesn't sound good but it was worth it to make the department of protection today.

1. Many people moved to Montana in the 1860s because of the gold rush. Why do people move to Montana today?

They move to Montana today for the opportunity and the view. Well that's why we moved here at least.

2. Why do you think gold was valuable? Is it still? Why does it change in value?

Gold looks gorgeous when shined and polished it looks great as a ring or necklace. It was costly because it was rare and took a lot of effort to find. It still is pricey but not as terrible as back then.

1. What towns in your area, if any, began because of the gold rush? Are there ghost towns near you? Why were they abandoned?

The reason why Bannock was ghosted was because people started to gradually leave because the gold was "all gone."
